

Dear American Snobs.  
Big Drop No. 2.  
The Senate's Power.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.  
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What interests human beings? Certainly not that which is most important to the world's present and future.

Millions crowd the streets to see a little English boy with a bored expression.

All America knows the name of the Prince of Wales. Mention Vito Volterra, who is about to lecture in this country, and more than ninety-nine millions of the population will ask, "Who in the world is Volterra?"

He didn't come over on a battleship, nobody makes any fuss about him. He is merely one of the world's great scientists, coming from the University of Rome to do his part in educating the human race to a point at which it will take at least as much interest in an exact scientific demonstration as in the accidental heir to the British throne.

That young gentleman, by the way an unknown quantity as regards intellectual voltage, certainly has more common sense than someone connected with the Metropolitan Opera House in the city of New York.

When the Prince attended the performance there, night before last, he found that some dear little American snob had put in his box a large chair, sort of imitation throne, with gilding and red velvet on it. At first the young Prince, a lad well brought up, tried to persuade Lord Grey, his companion, an older man, to take the seat of honor. When Lord Grey declined, the young man requested that the imitation throne be taken out of the box and he sat on a small chair. He doubtless wondered why his highly democratic hosts had not also supplied a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, a crown to wear, and a scepter to hold in his hand.

He will tell some amusing stories to his father and mother about the effect that royalty has on the inhabitants of a glorious American Republic.

Yesterday's big drop number two in the stock market shows that the world is one big business institution.

Speculators threw their stocks overboard, to the tune of almost two million shares in a day, not on account of steel strike, coal strike or other strikes, but because money of European nations keeps dropping lower and lower in value. If our customers across the ocean are bankrupt we can't make money.

Heart failure in the "highest financial circles" had to do also with the certainty that the Peace League is dead. Under the league, as planned, it would have been possible for American finance to engage in all kinds of European speculation, looking to the United States Government to go and collect the money. Now Americans that buy Abyssinian, Armenian, Russian or Lapland bonds will have to do their own collecting, if they can.

Senator Lodge, declaring that the Senate will "not obey the orders of President Wilson with regard to the Peace Treaty," says: "The Senate has equal power and responsibility with the President."

That depends. The Senate, as the Constitution was arranged, should have more power than the President. No law can be passed if the Senate says no, whereas the Senate and the House can pass laws over the President's veto and he must use his Executive authority in accordance with the law.

However, power resides in those able to USE it and vanishes when men lose their strength of will.

Read the history of the Roman Senate, which at one time could declare an Emperor an enemy of the people, thus destroying him, and at another, with the utmost servility acclaimed "Augustus" any fighter named by the soldiers.

It's a good thing occasionally for inhabitants of a city to mean what they say, and prove it. Toledo's street car monopoly was charging 6 cents for a ride, 2 cents for a transfer. The city ordered the cars off the streets. Now the company offers to resume for a 5-cent fare, with a 1-cent transfer.

The wholesale price of fresh eggs is \$1.02 a dozen. Gone are the days when the farmer's wife sold the eggs to the country store for 15 cents a dozen, taking her pay in trade which netted her about 7 1/2 cents.

Professor Rice, of Cornell University, says positively that hens will lay more eggs in winter if you have electric light in the chicken coop for two or three hours morning and evening during the dark hours. As long as chickens can see they eat. It is the extra food, not the electric light, that makes them lay more eggs.

Students of human economy, please observe that while electric light may make the hen lay more in winter when fresh eggs are scarce, the electric lighted hen will lay fewer eggs in the summer to make up for hard work in winter.

Hens, like working men, contain about so much energy, and if you take it out of them at one time, you can't get it later.

Sweat shop methods are only profitable because the sweat shop

WEATHER:  
Fair tonight, with fair and cloudy weather Friday. Temperature close to freezing. Temperature at 8 a. m. 32 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1919. [Closing Wall Street Prices] PRICE TWO CENTS.

# Operators Ask Government to Help Reopen Coal Mines

## NEW INDUSTRY CONCLAVE CALLED

### President Will Continue His Fight For Treaty Ratification

#### 'MASTER MIND' IN HUGE STOCK STEAL SAID TO BE FROM D. C.

Evidence said to be in the hands of the New York police indicates that a former Washington broker, now under indictment on criminal charges in several cities, is the "master mind" that directed the gangsters who have robbed bank and broker runners in New York of negotiable securities during the past four months.

This statement was made today by District Attorney Swann, of New York, who is directing the investigation in the theft and sale of securities valued at more than one million dollars, some of which have found their way into the Capital.

Well Known Here. The accused broker is well known in financial circles of Washington; but, following his arrest several months ago in New York, he has made himself scarce in this city. He is now out on heavy bail.

Inspector Cliff L. Grant, chief of detectives, today said that he had not been requested to arrest the former Washington broker, who, while here, had connections in all big cities. The inspector said the broker no doubt was intimately acquainted with Sullivan, because New York dispatches state his name appeared on papers found in Sullivan's New York office in Wall Street. However, at this time, Inspector Grant had no evidence directly to connect him in any way with the negotiation of the stolen securities.

Hurt Honest Bankers. It was brought out today that the system by which the stolen securities have been disposed of has been embarrassing, on occasion, to honest brokers and bankers, as the gangsters who robbed the bank and broker runners in many instances placed stolen securities with honest concerns as collateral, on which they obtained loans, generally amounting to 80 per cent of their value.

Detective Sergt. Patrick O'Brien, who identified Sullivan as the former Washington saloon keeper and broker for the New York police, is expected to return to the Capital tonight with (Continued on Page 10, Column 3.)

MRS. DOROTHY McCOMBS, Washington girl, who has asked the Vatican to annul her marriage to William F. McCombs, campaign manager for President Wilson in 1912. She is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams and a sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter.



#### Mrs. Dorothy McCombs, Already Divorced, Asks Pope to Annul Marriage

Washington society today was interested in cable dispatches from Rome bearing the information that Mrs. Dorothy McCombs, formerly Miss Williams, has made application to the Vatican for the annulment of her marriage to William F. McCombs, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Presidential "Warwick."

Family Out of City. None of the immediate family of Mrs. McCombs was in Washington today. Mrs. McCombs is in France. Her sisters, Mrs. John Ballantine Pitney and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, are in New York, and Mrs. Leiter is not expected to return until next week.

At 1215 Sixteenth street, where Mrs. McCombs' mother, Mrs. John R. Williams, took an apartment after the Swiss embassy John R. Williams, at 2929 Massachusetts avenue, it was said the date of Mrs. McCombs' return here is uncertain.

They were married in London November 7, 1912. A little more than a year later rumors were current that the couple had become estranged and after some time Mrs. McCombs secured a divorce. The move to have the marriage annulled is due to the fact that Mrs. McCombs is a devout Roman Catholic and her church does not recognize divorce nor countenance the remarriage of divorced persons. Society circles of the National Capital were shocked when it became known in April, 1915, that the couple had become estranged, and were living apart. Mrs. McCombs went to the home of her sister, at McLean, Va., and Mr. McCombs departed for the Pacific coast, returning shortly thereafter to New York, where he resumed the practice of law. He has (Continued on Page 10, Column 4.)

#### OPERATORS ASK U. S. TO ACT TO OPEN COAL MINES

Coal operators appealed to the Government today to take steps to open the coal mines.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' committee, and other members of the operators' committee, today made an appointment with Attorney General Palmer to urge him to take steps to have the miners return to their work immediately.

Must Work Before Raise. The operators prepared to set forth a proposition that no increased wages will be granted until the miners returned to work, and they were also ready to agree that the new wage scale will be retroactive to the date when the miners take up their picks again.

The wage scale subcommittee met again today and continued its negotiations under a bombardment of statistics from the operators. The operators pointed out that their proposition of an eight-hour day from bank to bank, will mean an increase of 210,000 men in the coal mines, and they also pointed out that this will mean the employment of many more non-union miners.

The miners of the bituminous fields will gain an additional wage next year of about \$102,500,000 if the suggested increase of 15 cents a ton for the coal diggers, and \$1 a day for the day laborers is accepted in the wage conference in progress in Washington, according to estimate of different coal operators here today.

200 Working Days. This sum is based on an estimated working year of 200 days, which is a minimum of any of the fields. The maximum, however, is about 300 days. On the 200-day basis, the coal diggers, on an estimated production of 350,000,000 tons by union miners, will get (Continued on Page 10, Column 2.)

#### CONFERS WITH TUMULTY AS HE PLANS FOR NEW BATTLE

President Wilson is taking the failure to ratify the treaty very coolly, those who are in closest touch with him declared today.

It is understood that he will not take any action for a few days to allow public opinion to crystallize. He is said to be confident that the country at large is behind him and not behind the opponents of the pact.

Senator Lodge's reservations, the President is said to be confident, will not be included in the treaty as they stand, but that the treaty ultimately will be ratified without its having been materially altered from the way it went to the Senate several months ago.

Confers With Tumulty. President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty had a long conference on the south portico of the White House this morning.

Plans with regard to action on the treaty probably will be discussed today by Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, and Tumulty. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood called at the White House today, but did not see the President or Secretary Tumulty. They declared that the next move in the treaty situation is up to the Republicans. Both declared that the split shown in the Republican vote is indicative of party conditions throughout the country.

No Plans, Says Lansing. "There are no plans for the future," said Secretary of State Lansing today. "Further than this he would not comment on the treaty situation."

Friends of the President, however, do not believe he will sit tamely by for any considerable period. They predict a broadside against the League foes soon.

Preparing Statement. The President, it was understood today, is working on a statement to the people, telling them that chaos confronts the world as a result of the treaty failure—that it is a victory for Bolshevism and Germany, and putting the blame on leaders of the opposition in the Senate.

His hottest shot may be reserved for his message to the regular session of Congress, December 1, to which he intends to submit the treaty. One of his first moves was expected to be formal withdrawal of the treaty from Congress—where it has been laid on the table—so that it may be presented again.

Senator Lodge's concurrent resolution, introduced in the Senate last night, declaring the war with Germany at an end, hangs today as a specter before both parties. If such a resolution were adopted it would mean that the United States merely ends her warfare and accepts none of the benefits of the peace treaty. Democratic leaders were doubtful today that the resolution would be pushed when Congress reconvenes, and stated that if it had been intended seriously that Congress would have been held in session to pass it. Lodge by offering a concurrent resolution declaring the war with (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

#### BLOW TO WORLD, IS M'ADOO VIEW; TOO BAD, SAYS TAFT

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Speaking of the Senate action on the treaty, William G. McAdoo last night said:

"Now the same men in the Senate, of both parties, should get together with compromise reservations that would preserve the treaty and the League of Nations."

"It would be a blow to the world should the League of Nations fail," William Howard Taft said: "Well, well, that's too bad. I want the treaty to go through. I don't like some of the reservations, but the treaty should go through."

#### HOPE FOR TREATY

Foreign Diplomats Here Believe It Will Be Revived and Ratified.

REGRET ITS REJECTION

Representatives of Smaller States Consider Defeat by Senate Great Disaster.

Foreign diplomats here were disposed to believe today that the peace treaty was not dead, but would be revived and ratified before the end of the year. Diplomatic opinion was divided. Some did not consider the rejection a serious matter. Others notably representatives of small states, regarded it as disastrous. "It is a little bit too early to say what effect the rejection is going to have," a British attache said. "We will have to wait a few days to see in what way the situation takes shape." He indicated opposition would weaken.

"Rejection Disaster." "The rejection is a disaster," said a high Greek diplomat. "Everybody in Europe is anxious to see normal conditions return. We consider the presence of the United States in the league vital to establish peace in the world. I hope the next Senate will re-examine the treaty."

In Serbian quarters, it was stated: "The rejection is a bad thing for the small nations, because small nations look to the United States for support. However, the League of Nations scheme will go ahead, anyway."

"A Bad Thing." "It is a bad thing," said Bulgarians. "It throws out the United States. It means the United States will not take part in the future adjustment in Europe. It is expected also that the rejection will do away with the mandate for Armenia." South Americans seemed to show a lack of interest. "It is just a case of politics," said a Latin-American representative. "I don't think the rejection will have any serious effect in South America. Practically all South American countries are with the United States and will do as they do."

#### ALLIES TO DISCUSS RUSSIAN SITUATION

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An interallied conference will be held shortly, probably in London, to consider the Russian situation, Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The premier addressed Commons on peace conditions generally. Referring to Austria, he declared there could be no amelioration of the serious economic situation at Vienna without help from the United States.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE NO. 2, CALLED BY PRESIDENT

President Wilson today established a new industrial conference.

The White House made public the names of seventeen members of the new conference, which is to be headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and which will discuss industrial unrest and seek to find the remedies which the old industrial conference failed to find.

The conference will meet in Washington on December 1.

The members of the conference are as follows:

- List of Conferees.  
T. W. Gregory, of New York; George W. Wickersham, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Henry K. Robinson, of Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Cotuit, Mass.; Samuel W. McCall, of Boston; Herbert Hoover, of Washington; Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, N. Y.; Henry T. Stuart, of Virginia; Dr. W. D. Thompson, of Ohio; Richard Hooker, Springfield, Mass.; George T. Slade, St. Paul, Minn.; Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; Owen D. Young, of New York; H. J. Waters, of Kansas; and Stanley King, of Boston.

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Secretary of Labor Wilson and each of the conferees:

"White House, Washington, Nov. 18, 1919.  
"My Dear Mr. Secretary:  
"In concurrence with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleasure of naming you as one of its members."

Fair Dealing For All. "Guided by the experience of the last conference, I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industry may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself imbued to put forth his best efforts; that the employer will have an encouraging profit; and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class. It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which the results may be obtained. "It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions. "The conference will meet at a place to be hereafter designated in this city, on the first of December, next.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,  
"WOODROW WILSON."

#### WOULD KEEP U. S. CITIZENS ALL OVER WORLD DRY

Prohibition will follow you no matter where you go, if a bill introduced last night by Senator Newberry (by request) becomes a law. In all countries where treaty relations do not dictate otherwise, no citizen of the United States will be permitted to give away, sell, or furnish intoxicating liquors. If one has liquor in his or her possession in a foreign country, nothing is provided against the drinking of it.

TAKE HELL-ANS BEFORE MEATS AND see how the good digestion makes you feel. -Advt.